

# The Crittenden Press

VOLUME XIV

MARION, CRITTENDEN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, SEPTEMBER 21 1893.

NUMBER 12.

## Good Times and Better Coming.

THE CRY OF HARD TIMES NEVER BOTHERS US FOR

Our Prices Always Make Trade.

WE



LEAD

Anybody Can Buy at Our Prices

WE ARE RECEIVING  
The Greatest Line of

CLOTHING, BOOTS SHOES and HATS

EVER BEFORE SHOWN

In This County

Get our Prices, they ALWAYS knock our Competitors out.

PIERCE-YANDELL GUGENHEIM CO.

INCORPORATED

October 23.

The County Judge has, in pursuance to a petition, had an order made for a vote on the school tax in the Marion school district and the order directs the Sheriff to hold the election on October 23, 1893. This is something the people of Marion should give serious consideration. It has come to the point when some action has got to be taken in school matters.

Marion's reputation for a good school has done more to make a prosperous, growing town than any other one thing, save and except the railroad. The school has been on a decline for some time, and it is with the people of Marion to turn the tide and again make a good school, an institution that will add to the citizenship, and to the business of the town, or by dissensions and inactivity, let things go as they are going and give other towns the money that should be spent in Marion.

Come and let us reason together on this thing. If it will help Marion to have a graded free school, with ample accommodations for all the children here and who may come here, let us not quibble about the small amount of tax necessary to build a house.

Jim's Success.

From the Atlanta Journal we learn that Rev. J. W. Bigham, formerly of this place, is one of the chief lights in big tabernacle meeting at Cartersville, Ga., the home of Sam Jones, and in connection with the latter gentleman, he is stirring up the people of that place. On the 3rd, Rev. Bigham preached a sermon on "Who is my neighbor?" and says the paper:

"There has been considerable feeling and division here for some time caused by the unpleasant affair between the pastor of the Baptist church, At the close of the sermon the preachers, Rev. Mr. Bigham and Rev. Sam P. Jones called on all who could endorse the views set forth, and who were willing to give up all prejudice and ill feeling and become united as brethren ought to be, come forward and give their hands in token of their sincerity. Hundreds responded, and it was evident that great good was accomplished by the services. Mr. Bigham arose and said, with much feeling, that if he had harmed any one in any way whatever, real or imaginary, he was willing to get down on his knees before them and beg their pardon.

Cartersville is evidently getting right religiously. The tabernacle meeting has certainly been a success so far. It has now reached the point where great good may be accomplished."

In the primary election by Louisville Democrats last week, Tyler defeated Jacobs for mayor by about 2,500 majority, and after studying over the matter twenty-four hours, Jacobs wrote a letter to the Democratic Committee saying that he had decided to accept the result of the primary. That must have been very magnanimous in Mr. Jacobs, but down in the "Pennyrite" when a fellow is snowed under by that large majority, it takes him about a year to "get his breath," to say nothing of writing a letter "accepting" the drubbing he has already received.

At Calvert City in Marshall county the presence of negroes will not be tolerated. Whenever one puts in his appearance, he is told to depart in a manner that obedience is a pleasure.

### LINDSAY SPEAKS.

Kentucky's New Senator For the Repeal of the Sherman Law.

The Policy of the Administration Ably Defended.

Washington, Sept. 15.—The debate in the Senate on the Repeal Bill today was altogether on the affirmative side of the question. Two speeches were made in favor of the bill, the first by a Democratic Senator, Mr. Lindsay, of Kentucky, and the second by a Republican, Mr. Higgins, of Delaware. Both were uncompromisingly and unconditionally for the repeal of the Sherman act.

Mr. Lindsay argued that the Repeal Bill left unimpaired the bill of 1890, so far as it affected the coinage of silver in the future. It was strange, he said, to hear Senators assert that the repeal of the Sherman act would be to demote silver and to strike down the last hope of those who held to the popular idea of bimetalism. Stranger still was the claim of Democratic Senators that the Repeal Bill was undemocratic and in opposition to the Chicago Democratic platform. The pertinent question, "If we are not to coin silver, why purchase it?" had been asked in July, 1890, when the report of the Conference Committee (the Sherman Bill) was under discussion. It had not been answered then; it had not been answered since; and it could not be answered in accordance with the Democratic theory of theory of the powers and duties of the Federal Government. It was clear that the Sherman act was intended to stop the coinage of silver and to purchase four and a half million ounces of silver per month for the sole purpose of giving a market to those engaged in the silver mining industry. Under it silver was held as a commodity not to be coined in money except to a very limited extent.

Mr. Lindsay quoted, against the position now held by Senators Vance and Vest against the repeal bill, the arguments made by them in 1890 against the Sherman act, and desired to know why those arguments were not as good now as they were then. If the Sherman act was another step in the demonetization of silver in 1890 it was not clear to (Mr. Lindsay) why its repeal should amount now to the destruction of silver. He cited Mr. Vest in saying that the passage of the Sherman act would be "an absolute stoppage of the standard silver dollar," to which assertion Mr. Jones, of Nevada, had added: "That is all they want." And yet these Senators were now opposing the repeal of that act. Another quotation from Mr. Vest was this: "There is no free coinage about this bill. It is demonetization of silver, absolute and unqualified."

Mr. Lindsay also quoted largely from a speech of Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, against the conference report of 1890, in which Mr. Morgan declared that it was more demonetizing than the act of 1873. And then he asked whether the condition of things which Morgan had described should be continued, and whether Congress should

take the necessary step in the restoration of public confidence. It seemed to him that there should be but one national answer to that question, and that all should agree, without regard to party affiliations, that the consequences of the mistake of 1890, if they could not be wholly relieved, should at least be no further aggravated by a consistent adherence to that mistake; and yet in the face of Mr. Morgan's predictions (as to the effect of the Sherman act) and their realization, the Senate had been told the other day by the other Senator from Alabama (Mr. Pugh) that no Senator had stated or believed the Sherman law to be the cause of the financial disturbance.

If the Senator meant that no Senator had stated it to be solely and wholly responsible for it, then he (Mr. Lindsay) said "yes." But if Mr. Pugh meant that no Senator had said or believed that it was largely instrumental in producing the trouble, then he said "no." He also quoted Mr. Hill, of New York, as stating in his speech of August 26 that it could not be denied that it had been largely instrumental in producing the existing complications. Then he quoted Mr. Hill's reference to the President to justify the intention that he would not in good faith carry out the Chicago platform.

The President had said nothing and done nothing inconsistent with his letter of acceptance. That letter, he said, was acceptable to Mr. Pugh, who said that there was not a word or sentence in it which had not been heartily endorsed. And so the disposition to hold the Sherman act over the Administration in terrorism could mean but one thing, and that was that those who opposed the repeal bill did not believe that the President would, in good faith, carry out the platform on which he was elected, or permit Congress to carry out that platform, if, by the exercise of power, he could prevent it. That had been made clear the other day by what Mr. Pugh had said—that in this life struggle between the two metals, the gold standard and the tremendous advantage of having the Executive power, in the shape of a veto, and the patronage and necessary influence.

He had read the Senator's (Mr. Pugh's) speech in vain to find the evidence on which he rested his belief that the President did not intend to keep faith with his party and his people. If Democratic Senators had been sincere in their opinion as to the Sherman law, it would be difficult for them now to convince the people that existing circumstances justified them in rebuking the President for opinions which he had not announced, and to act on the assumption that the did not intend to carry out the pledges of the party. But the Democracy, the plain people, would not give up their confidence in the man whom they had chosen as their President (without the assistance and against the efforts of politicians) until he had broken faith with them, not before.

He (Mr. Lindsay) could not be and would not be a party to a course of conduct the tendency of which was to make a breach in the Democratic ranks, on the groundless suspicion that he whom the people trusted as

they had trusted no other public man in this generation was quietly awaiting the opportunity to break faith with his party his friends and with the country. That was not the way to sustain Democratic power, but it was the way to prove to the people that their confidence had been misplaced, and that the Democratic party was not equal to the responsibilities which it had assumed. To himself the way was clear—to accept no amendment to the repeal bill—with the fullest confidence that any act which Congress might pass and which would conform to the principle of the Chicago platform would receive executive approval.

The remainder of Mr. Lindsay's speech was devoted to a defense of Secretary Carlisle from the imputation that he had been a party to the conspiracy of New York bankers to bring about a panic in order to compel a repeal of the Sherman law.

### FORTY DROWNED.

Spain, Devastated by a Flood.

Madrid, Sept. 15.—The town of Villa Canas, in the province of Toledo, has been devastated by flood, and a large number of lives have been lost. Heavy rains have fallen in the province, and the town, which is situated on rather low ground, was inundated. The people had no thought of danger, though the many small streams in the vicinity of the town were rapidly swelling and threatening to overflow their banks.

Late last night, when most of the inhabitants had retired, the waters from the hills, where there had probably been a cloud-burst, swept down on the doomed town, carrying away almost everything in its path. Huge trees, that had been torn bodily from the ground, swept along on the crest of the rushing waters, and were hurled with frightful violence against the houses in the path of the on-rushing tide. These trees acted as battering rams, and carried houses before them. So sudden was the catastrophe that the afflicted people had no chance of saving themselves. Men and women, awakened from sound sleep by the tottering of their dwellings, frantically rushed to windows and leaped out, only to be engulfed in the water that was now hissing and seething about the falling debris were rapidly undermined by the waters, and in many cases collapsed before their occupants could leave them.

It is positively known that forty persons were drowned, and it is believed that the bodies of many others are buried under the ruins of their homes. It is thought that the Government will have to extend aid to the town. The people are so stricken by the disaster that they display no concern over the loss of their relatives or property, and assistance will have to be given them until they recover from the blow.

### A Horrible Fate.

Rhetstown, Tenn., Sept. 15.—Near Millersville postoffice, the residence of Milton Myers, a wealthy farmer, was totally destroyed by fire last night, and three children, aged ten, eight and three years, were burned. The rest of the family barely escaped with their lives. Mrs. Myers, with an infant two weeks old, jumped from a second story window and is now in a precarious condition.

### THE MAD RUSH.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE GO LIKE THE WIND FOR THE NEW ISLAND.

In The Twinkle of an Eye the Multitudes Swarm over the Strip.

Arkansas City, Kans., Sept. 16.—This has been a day long to be remembered by thousands upon thousands of people. An army as great in number as any army that fought in the civil war today invaded a new empire and planted families of another race upon the soil of the red men in the coveted Cherokee Strip. The invasion, although a peaceful one, was none the less magnificent in its proportions, and great consequences depend upon its action. This invasion, unlike the invasion of an army, was not directed by the hand of any great general; no man acted as leader and directed the points of attack. Like the swarming hordes of Northmen, they came in bands, colonies and dozens; in threes and fours, hundreds and thousands, acting individually for themselves; responsible to no one.

The number of people massed at various points is estimated to have been as follows: Arkansas City, Kan., 25,000; Hunnewell, Kan., 5,000; Cameron, 5,000; Caldwell, 5,000; Higgins, Tex., 5,000; Hannessey, 10,000; Cantonment, 5,000; Orlando, 20,000; Stillwater, 10,000; total, 100,000. Half as many more were scattered in little groups along the 490 miles of border line. Thirty thousand certificates were issued at the Orlando booth, 33,000 at Hannessey and 20,000 at Stillwater.

At the meridian hour the start was made. For an hour before the borders of the strip were black with men, horses and teams. From the elevation at Orlando the line could be seen for a distance of eight miles east and ten miles west. In each direction the line was crowded, until there appeared but a black ribbon outlined on the gray surface about them. Half a dozen times some one would shout the hour of noon, and fifty to a hundred horsemen would dart out of line, only to be driven back by the cavalrymen who were patrolling the strip in front of the impatient throng.

At last a puff of smoke was seen out on the plains to the north, and soon a dull report of a cannon was heard. A dozen carriages along the line were fired in response to the signal, and the line was broken. Daring out at breakneck speed the men were dotted the plains in every direction. Following them came light vehicles driven with a madness that disregarded every destruction, the drivers yelling and urging their horses with whip as well as voice. Then followed heavier wagons, enveloped in clouds of dust, the noise made by their wheels resembling long-continued rolls of thunder. Behind them came anxious footmen, carrying blankets, water and stakes, regardless of the heat and dust. Before them were the unknown, behind them were all the discomforts of the camp.

The trains were loaded rapidly. At first there was an attempt to examine the registration certificates, but this was soon given up, as the rushing thousands pushed those ahead of them the trainmen giving all their time to collecting the tickets. The first train of twelve cars pulled across the line at noon, crowded as trains never were before. Platforms and roofs of cars were as black with human life as were the insides. Following this train, with an interval of only two or three minutes, went another and another until the last, consisting of flat and

coal cars, all crowded, had pulled across the line, followed by at least 3,000 disappointed, panting men, who were determined not to be deprived of their rights.

The run to Perry was made in three-quarters of an hour. Before the train stopped men began climbing out of the windows and jumping from the platforms in their haste to secure the claims. Ahead of the train were at least 1,000 horsemen who had come over the ten miles from the lines in unprecedented short time, and claimed all the lots immediately about the land office and the public well. They were rubbing down their weary horses as the trains were unloading. Soon the last of the trains pulled in, and the scramble for land continued with increased vigor. The quarter sections about the town had all been taken, but in every direction lines were being run and additional towns laid out to be called North Perry, South Perry, East Perry and West Perry. By 2 o'clock fully 20,000 men and women of all nationalities and colors were on the site of what all hope will be a great city, without food and water.

The scenes at Enid were but a repetition of those at Perry. Fifteen hundred men made the run into the strip from Caldwell. Thirty-five cattle cars were jammed early, and hundreds were disappointed. All the boomers and town-lot seekers were on the line by 10 o'clock. Many women in masculine attire rode horses and some were on bicycles. The day was cool but dusty.

### SHOWED NO MERCY.

Particulars of the Quadruple Lynching in Alabama.

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 15.—Full particulars of the shooting of the four negroes in the Pickens county jail at Carrollton, Ala., were received today. The negroes were in jail charged with robbery and arson, and an effort was being made by their lawyers to have them released on habeas corpus. They had burned three ginhouses for one farmer, and the people, fearing that they might be released on some legal quibble, to continue their depredations, decided to lynch them.

They overpowered the sheriff, and went into jail intending to take the negroes out, but the prisoners set up such an uproar that the mob feared the town would be aroused, and their efforts frustrated, they therefore, shot them down in their cells.

Excitement is high and the feeling intense. The town is divided into two bitter parties—regular Democrats and Alliance, and each faction is charging the crime upon the other.

### FLIGHT OF JAIL BIRDS.

Five Prisoners, Under Penitentiary Sentence, Cut Through a Brick Wall.

Leitchfield, Ky., Sept. 18.—Five prisoners all white, escaped from the county jail last night by gaining access to the bathroom, then cutting through a brick wall and letting themselves down by means of blankets tied together. They were Dave Hutchison, under sentence of three years in the penitentiary for malicious shooting; Jack Skiggs and Tom Minton, one year each in the penitentiary for robbery; Noah Burden and Henry McQuillen, under jail sentence for minor offenses. Claude Slaughter, colored, sentenced to the penitentiary for four years for robbery, refused to take advantage of the opportunity to escape.

## CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Acheson, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." EDWIN F. PARKER, M. D., 1215 Broadway, New York City.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 17 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Three little Maidens with their Skipping rope.

Forget that they were left for CLAIRETTE SOAP.

YOUR GROCER Sells it. CLAIRETTE SOAP, MAKES WASHING VERY EASY. Standard Quality and Weight.

Three little Maidens with their faces to the wall, Are crying as loud as they can in their bowl.

MADE ONLY BY N.K. FAIRBANK & CO.—ST. LOUIS.

## YOU and Your Children

It is a wonderful remedy, which is alike beneficial to you and your children. Such is Scott's Emulsion of Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. It checks wasting in the children and produces sound, healthy flesh. It keeps them from taking cold, and it will do the same for you.

Scott's Emulsion cures Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Scrofula and all Anæmic and Wasting Diseases. Prevents wasting in children. Always as palatable as milk. Get only the genuine. Prepared by Scott's Emulsion, Chemists, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

## Scott's Emulsion

## SCIENCE HILL

SHELBYVILLE, KY.—An English and Classical School for Girls. Sixty-fifth Annual Session opens Wednesday, Sept. 6th, 1893. Treatise for Catalogue. W. T. FORTNER.

## OWENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE

With session opens Sept. 4. It offers students complete education. Board, tuition & books free. W. H. Stuart, Pres't, Owensboro, Ky.

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## The Crittenden Press

ISSUED WEEKLY.

R. C. WALKER, Publisher.

F. M. Clement is the Democratic nominee for the Legislature. He will appreciate your vote and influence.

We are authorized to announce ISAAC LINLEY a candidate for the Legislature, to represent Crittenden and Livingston counties in the next General Assembly of Kentucky. Election November 1893.

### FOR THE SENATE.

We are authorized to announce S. O. NUNN a candidate for the State Senate in the district composed of the counties of Crittenden, Caldwell and Webster, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce MISS MINA WHEELER a candidate for Superintendent of the Public Schools of Crittenden County. She will appreciate your vote and influence.

The street car drivers of Evansville are on a strike.

Now let us have a statement from Col. Breckenridge.

The ant has never been known to complain of hard times.

Yellow fellow has been declared epidemic at Brunswick, Ga.

Up to the date there has been seventy-two lynchings in this country since January 1.

During the month of August the World's Fair indebtedness was reduced \$888,900.

The C. O. & S. W. railroad will make a reduction of 10 per cent in the wages of its employees to go into effect Oct. 1.

Dr. Clardy is the Democratic nominee for State Senator in the district composed of Hopkins and Christian counties.

The President has appointed W. B. Hornblower, of New York, to succeed the late Judge Blatchford on the bench of the United States Supreme Court.

The Cherokee Strip is putting on civilized airs already. A S. Youmans, of Carthage, Mo., a "sooner" was lynched.

The Federal election law is being discussed in the Lower House of Congress. In due time the law allowing United States Marshals at the polls will be repealed.

They are still discussing the silver question in the Senate; a vote is hoped for next week, but it looks very much like that hope which makes the heart sick—deferred hope.

Congressman Wheeler says he intends to press the bills for the admission as States of Arizona, New Mexico and Utah Territory, and hopes to secure their passage this fall.

Frederick L. Ames, the millionaire of Boston, was found dead in the State room of a steamer. He was worth \$35,000,000, if he had not been his death would not have been mentioned.

There is no need of the Marionite perishing from spontaneous combustion, caused by the dryness of the marrow in his collar bone. It is only a short before-breakfast job to make a trip to Crittenden Springs.

Henderson and Union counties are casting about in search of a man to send to the State Senate. It is Union's turn to furnish the man, but she has been too busy with other things to give the matter attention.

Governor Hughes in making a plea for the admission of Arizona as a State says that Territory's gold production this year will exceed tenfold its silver output, and declares that as a State it can be depended upon to give its vote for gold or sound currency.

The Executive Committee of the colored people's organization to fight the Separate Coach law has decided to employ ex-Gov. Hoadly, of Ohio, and Col. Robt. Ingersoll as counsel. Suit will be brought in Louisville or Covington.

Now that the convicts in the Frankfort penitentiary are to make chairs, it is hoped that one will be built to fit the spirit of discussion that so frequently stalks abroad when the State's funds are being expended for business, and that it will be placed in a back row, and the aforesaid spirit invited to occupy it for all time to come.

Miss Pollard publishes in the New York World a full history of her life, showing how she was deceived by Congressman Breckenridge. If her story be true, Col. Breckenridge is capable of mean things, and should be snowed under in his race for re-election, so deep that time will no more permit his name to be called in connection with the honorable history of the country.

### Convalescence.

The American people need to keep their common sense about them during the period of financial convalescence through which we are now passing.

The country has been starved for money since early in June. Money is now offered in increasing quantities. There are indications that it will very soon be offered in greater abundance than the commerce of the country is yet prepared to absorb. Trade has been prostrated. It fell away to utter stagnation. There was lack of commercial vitality. There is lack of power to assimilate that abundance of money which is ordinarily its meat and drink.

The danger at such a time is the usual danger of an overabundant currency. Two weeks ago the banks of New York did not have money enough to bring their cash reserves up to the required 25 per cent. of their deposits. Today they have already become apprehensive as to their ability to place the rapidly accumulating store of currency in safe loans. A New York banker predicted a week ago that by the 1st of January the banks of New York—and that means finally the banks of the whole country—would have more money than they would know what to do with. Later advices from New York indicate that he put the date too far in the future. The New York banks already see such an embarrassment not far ahead of them.

The demand for the movement of the great staple crops will absorb much of the currency now available, and may continue to do so for some weeks yet. A disposition on the part of farmers to hold for better prices lessens the demand in that quarter. Ordinarily the money now on deposit in the banks of New York and other cities would be regarded as anything but an abundance. Much money is yet hidden away and deposits are not yet taken. But cash reserves are growing through the steady liquidation going on by firms and individuals, and the demands of trade are not taking up the supply as it would do usually. Trade is recovering slowly. During these months of money famine people learned economy and they can not unlearn the lesson all at once. They bought little, retailers bought little, jobbers bought little, manufacturers' stocks accumulated and mills shut down. The revival has begun, and many manufacturers and wholesale merchants are pushing ahead in anticipation, but trade is still far below the normal. Operations that were limited now by prudence and want of trade. There is not business enough to absorb all the money that the banks are already able to furnish. If money supplies continue to accumulate, as they are now doing in the East, more rapidly than the restoration of trade progresses, the banks will have on hand the difficult problem of using their excess to an advantage.—Courier Journal.

Mr. F. M. Clement represents that class of people that far out numbers all other in this Legislative District, namely that of farmers. Born on a farm, reared on a farm, ripened in the experience of life on the farm, every impulse of his nature beats in unison with the work of those who till the soil. In addition to this every body knows that he is an honest man, far beyond the reach of the influences that are so often used in Legislative halls to secure unjust, unfair and class legislation. He is a man of fine judgment, quick perceptions, and great courage. Had this district been searched over and over again, no better man, in either of the political parties could have been found than F. M. Clement. He is as solid as men get to be; the passing breezes do not drift him and neither, firm in his convictions, he respects the same quality in others. The Democratic party did a good day's work when it nominated Maj. Clement, and the people of all parties will be untrue to no party affiliation by voting for him next November, for it is a representative of experience and firmness we need. These qualities should be weighed before politics are considered.

A will be seen by the published list of appointments Miss Mina Wheeler will address the people of this county. In the institute Miss Mina is an entertaining as well as instructive talker; and her address to the people will be worth hearing. We bespeak for her a good hearing; the people will be benefited by her talks upon school matters. Take the time and go to her appointments and you will be well paid for your trouble, and no matter what your convictions, you will be convinced that she is amply able to take care of herself, and eminently equipped to fill the office to which she aspires with credit to herself and according to the taste of the friends of our public school.

Sam Nunn has had experience in Legislative matters and during a term in the House demonstrated his adaptability to work of that kind. Search his record as a member, and you will find it on the side of the people, in the interest of economy and market with good sound common horse sense. As the past is the best prophet of the future, we unhesitatingly say that Sam will be a useful and a safe man in the Senate.

Governor Brown evidently has an eye upon the big seat now occupied by Judge Lindsay in the United States Senate. This can be seen very plainly with the naked eye by observing the political shifts that spread over Democratic primaries that have occurred in some sections of the State.

The one hundredth anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the National Capitol by President Washington was celebrated at Washington Monday. The principal orator of the day was Hon. William Pitt Henry, a grand-son of Pat Henry. Speeches were made by President Cleveland, Vice-President Stephenson, Speaker Crisp and others.

Now get the roads in proper shape for winter and spring wear. Work them with some intelligence. Raise in the center, drain well on each side. If we can't have good roads, let us have the best we can.

The \$10,000 damage suit of Thompson v. Baker in the Livingston Circuit Court has been compromised, the defendant paying \$100. The suit grew out of a shooting scrape that occurred at Carversville some months ago.

### REFUSED A NEW TRIAL.

Unusual Legal Complications Surrounding the Prosecution of Abbie Oliver's Murderer.

Morganfield, Ky., Sept. 18.—The motion for a new trial in the case of George Delaney, convicted on the charge of murdering Abbie Oliver Delaney, came up today at the special term of the Circuit Court and was overruled by Judge Givens. Affidavits were introduced to show that the jurors had expressed the opinion that all of the prisoners were guilty before they went into the jury box. Affidavits denying this charge were also introduced.

In rendering his decision, which was not absolute, Judge Givens spoke at length, saying that the decision was unsatisfactory even to himself; that if he granted the prisoner a new trial there would be great difficulty in getting a jury at all, the law being that he could only go into the adjoining counties for jurors.

Here the attorney for the defense suggested that the Judge postpone rendering his opinion until next March in order to give the Legislature, which meets in January, a chance to extend the boundaries. The prosecuting attorneys objected to this, denouncing that request as audacious and unprecedented.

For nearly an hour the attorneys spoke and suggested. When they got through Judge made an order overruling the motion for a new trial, but withholding making the order final and absolute until the November term of court, because he had some doubts as to the validity of the order if made final at a special term. Judgment was, of course, also suspended.

### Was A Bad Negro.

Owensboro, Ky., Sept. 20.—Pete Baker, the most notorious negro in town, met death at the hands of an unknown assassin on Snow Hill last night. Two police officers were near the scene of the shooting when it occurred, and although they reached the body while yet warm and made a diligent investigation among the multitude of negroes that infest the neighborhood, they got no clue, and the Coroner's inquest later failed to throw any light on the perpetrator. Death must have been instantaneous, judging from the thirty-eight caliber pistol ball which entered the victim's left breast.

### Family Butchered.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 19.—A special from Washington, Ind., says news has just been received there that Benson Wrayman and family, six in all, living near that place, were brutally murdered last night. The family lived in Harrison township, twelve miles from Washington. The victims are horribly mutilated.

### May Be Lynched.

Henderson, Ky., Sept. 18.—Robert Milligan, absconding postmaster of Hartford, Ky., who skipped his bonds some time ago, has been located at Standwich, Ill. It is claimed that Milligan ruined his step-daughter and was the cause of her death. A reward of \$250 is offered for his apprehension. It is said that he will be lynched when taken back to Hartford.

### The Primary in Lyon and Marshall.

The legislative primary in Lyon and Marshall counties last Saturday resulted in the nomination of Judge E. Barry, of Benton, by a majority of thirty-two votes over E. B. Smith, of Lyon county. Mr. English the other candidate, was badly distanced by both of his opponents. The vote of the three aspirants is not known.

### Negro Killed.

Princeton, Ky., Sept. 18.—John Toran and John Standard, two negroes, became involved in a difficulty at a negro dance last night two miles east of here. Both drew pistols and began firing. Toran was shot through the breast and was instantly killed while Standard escaped unhurt. The cause of the difficulty was on account of a woman. The murderer made his escape and is still at large.

### FORD'S FERRY.

We have had fine rains, and crops are "bloomin'" up to some extent. Breaking wheat land is the order of the day.

Barn raising at A. D. McFee's Thursday and Friday last.

John Clement left last Monday for Kookak, Iowa, to attend the Medical College.

What little tobacco there is in this neighborhood is being hoarded and the crop is considered very good.

Miss Bertha Whitehead, of St. Louis is visiting Mrs. J. L. Rankin.

We have been informed that Dr. Clement has sold his farm to R. S. Heath, and will probably move in or near Fredonia.

Miss Ada Bracey has returned from Harrisburg, Ill., where she has been spending the summer with friends and relatives.

Mrs. L. H. Fritts who has been confined to her room for several weeks is mending slowly.

With Miss Emma Cain as instructor, our school opened on the 18th, with an average attendance. As this is Miss Cain's first school we trust, not only the trustees, but the patrons of the school will lend her a helping hand.

Don't fail to hear Miss Mina Wheeler on the subject of "Education" and remember she is a candidate for School Superintendent and will appreciate your support and influence at the polls next November.

W. H. Brown and wife, of Salem, and W. W. Fralick and family of near Fredonia were the guests of J. W. Paris last Saturday and Sunday.

The patrons of Helton school have furnished their house with a set of new furniture consisting of patent desks, chairs, maps, etc.

J. B. Paris will teach school at the Owen school house this fall. John is one among the first class teachers of the county, and we think the trustees made a wise selection in securing Mr. Paris as their instructor.

Mrs. L. E. Cook who has been in bad health for some time died at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. J. R. Goodwin, in Evansville, Friday, Oct. 15th, and was brought to this place for interment. After the funeral services which were conducted by Bro. Guthrie her remains were laid to rest in the family graveyard where a host of friends and relatives had gathered to pay the last tribute of respect. Mrs. Cook was a faithful Christian, a loving mother and devoted wife, and besides a husband and one son and two daughters, she leaves relatives and friends by the score to mourn her loss.

### NEW SALEM.

W. C. Tycner has moved to Bayou Mills, and went into the dry goods business.

Hig. Woward and son, Leslie are among our sick this week.

Some little tobacco cut last week.

The widow Coon has moved to the farm occupied by W. C. Tycner.

Whent sowing will commence next week.

Rev. Ely Eaton will move to Salem next week.

Will Davenport and Rufus Threlkeld are building a handsome residence for James LaRue.

Henry Minner the nursery man was in this section last week.

Rev. Brandon closed his meeting at Tycner's Chapel last week.

Dieh—At the residence of her parents in Crittenden county, Sept. 15, Mrs. Jane Bronster in her 40th year, Jennie, as she was commonly called, had been a sufferer for many years. She was a good woman, highly respected by all, and leaves a number of relatives and friends to mourn her loss. She was buried at the cemetery in Marion on the 16th.

### LEVIAS.

Frank Davidson and family of Harrisburg, Ill., are visiting relatives here.

Wm. Coram, of Golconda, Ill., was among friends here Sunday.

Mrs. Josie LaRue is recovering from a severe attack of fever.

The new road is now open and the bridges up. The public are invited to come this way and see LaRue Bros. Mammoth Stock of dry goods, boots and shoes, clothing, hats, caps, groceries etc. You will be well paid for your trip if you only get our prices.

Fowler and Marble, Veterinary Surgeons, were here Monday in professional capacity.

Geo. Rice started for Indiana Saturday.

Henry McLean started for the Cherokee strip last week expecting to make the run for a home there the 16th.

### Nine Killed.

Chicago, Sept. 19.—Nine persons were killed and twenty injured last night by a fearful rear-end collision between two sections of the Big Four train known as No. 45, near the village of Matone, a few miles north of Kankakee, on the line of the Illinois Central railroad.

## AN ANGRY POSSE.

NOT FINDING A MURDERER IT HANGS THREE OF THE FELLOW'S BROTHERS

### And Kicks Another Man to Death.

New Orleans, Sept. 18.—Near this city Friday afternoon a negro on trial for a slight offense shot and killed Judge Vitor Espinal in the court room during the trial. Posses are in search of the murderer and have hung three of his brothers who refused to disclose his hiding place, and kicked another negro to death. There is no clue to the guilty man's whereabouts.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 16.—Rosulin Julian, a negro, ran amuck today in Kenner, a small town a few miles above New Orleans, and kept it in a state of terror for several hours. Julian was arraigned before Judge Victor Espinal this morning for wife beating. While before the court he was ordered to be sequestered, as he was known to be a dangerous man. As the sheriff approached him for that purpose Julian drew a revolver and opened fire on him and the judge on the bench. The judge, who was struck by a bullet, tried to escape from the room when Julian, pursuing him, shot him in the back, and standing over him finished him with a bullet through the heart. The judge's son, August Espinal, hearing the shooting, armed himself and pursued the negro down the main street of the town. Julian dodged into his own house, seized a Winchester rifle and a bag of cartridges that were convenient and became the pursuer instead of the pursued. August Espinal was chased by him under a house and there fatally shot. Apparently rendered mad by his two murders, Julian commenced firing at everyone, man, woman or child, who appeared in the street, firing over fifty shots and holding possession of the town for a couple of hours. Fortunately everyone kept under cover and no one was shot, although the bullets grazed several persons. Finally cooling down he disappeared, and although parties have been searching for him all the evening, no traces have yet been found.

### \$300,000 SHY.

Considerable Hustling Necessary to Meet the School Fund Requirements.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 20.—While there has been no suspension of payment, and the money has been pouring into the State Treasury in encouraging sums, the \$300,000 on hand lacks a good deal of the eight hundred thousand mark necessary very soon after the first day of October. Treasurer Hale is today preparing to send out a circular to all of the Sheriff's of the Commonwealth requesting them to use extraordinary diligence for the next twenty-four days. The \$300,000 school fund does not have to be in the hands of the County Superintendent until the second Saturday in October, which this year gives the officials nearly fourteen days time after October 1. The Treasury proposes to make a winning race against time.

### NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of James Fringle, dec'd, are requested to meet me at Salem, Ky., on the 7th or 14th of Oct. 1893, or at the law office of Bush and Worton, in Smithland, Ky., on Monday the 15th of said month, and settle all claims owing to said estate, and thereby save cost and unnecessary expense. It is incumbent upon me to wind up and settle said estate without delay.

### REDUCED RATES TO

### OWENSBORO FAIR.

The Louisville, St. Louis & Texas Ry. Co., will place on sale, October 3rd, to 7th, inclusive, round trip tickets from all its stations to Owensboro at one fare for the round trip, account of the Owensboro Fair. Tickets will be good returning on any train up to and inclusive October 7th. For further information call on agents or address the undersigned.

H. C. MORDUE, Asst. Genl. Pass. Agt.

### We Must Have It.

We are going to close out business, and must have what is owing us. This is the last warning. You must settle. We mean business, and a delay in this matter may cause you trouble.

RANKIN BROS., Aug. 22, 1893. Fords Ferry.

### Rates To The World's Fair.

Call on agents of the Louisville, St. Louis and Texas Railway before purchasing your tickets to Chicago. Direct connection made with all lines via Louisville. Good service and best of attention shown to passengers. For further information, address:

H. C. MORDUE, Asst. Genl. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.

### SALE NOTICE.

On Thursday Oct. 12, 1893, I will, at my farm five miles north of Marion, sell to the highest bidder on a credit of 12 months, the following:

2 horses, 2 head of cattle, 13 head of hogs, 1 farm wagon, a lot of corn in field, household and kitchen furniture.

All sums under \$5.00 cash in hand. Notes with approved security required before property is moved.

John D. Worley.

### NOTICE.

Crittenden County Court, September 11, 1893.

Whereas J. N. Clark and others filed with the Clerk of this court on the 14th day of August 1893, a petition signed by my more than ten of the legal voters of Marion Common School District No. 27, in Crittenden county, which petition was endorsed by the Trustees of said district and the Superintendent of Common School of said county, said petitioners being taxpayers in said common school district, praying the Judge of the Crittenden County Court to have an order made on his order book, ordering the Sheriff, whose duty it is to hold election to open a poll or cause it to be done, at the next regular State, town or city election to be held therein, or any other day fixed by the Judge of said court in the order, for the purpose of taking the sense of the legal white voters in said school district upon the proposition, whether or not they will vote an annual tax of 50 cents on each \$100 of property assessed in said district, belonging to the white citizens, and a per capita tax of \$1.50 on each white male inhabitant over twenty years of age residing in said district, for the purpose of maintaining a graded common school in said district, and for the erection of suitable buildings therefor. It is therefore ordered by the court, that the Sheriff of Crittenden county, do open or cause to be opened a poll in Marion common school district No. 27, on the 23rd day of Oct. 1893, from 7 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., at the school house in said district, to take the sense of the legal white voters of said district upon the proposition whether or not they will vote an annual tax of 50 cents on each \$100 of property assessed in said district, belonging to white citizens, and a per capita tax of \$1.50 on each white male inhabitant over twenty years of age residing in said district, for the purpose of maintaining a graded common school in said district, and for erecting suitable buildings therefor, as provided in Article 10, Section 109, of the Common School Law. Said tax to be levied annually until the sum of \$8000 is realized for the purposes aforesaid. A copy attested.

D. Woods, Clerk Crit Co. Court.

At the same time and place there will be a poll opened for the election of six trustees for said graded school. Jno. T. Franks, S. C. C.

### NOTICE.

Having sold my farm I will change my location, and must wind up my business at once. All persons indebted to me are requested to call and arrange matters at once.

I. H. Clement.

### PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Mina Wheeler, candidate for Superintendent of Schools, will address the people on the subject of education at the following places: Baker's School House, Friday Sep. 22, Weston, Saturday, Sept. 23, Dymondburg, Tuesday, Sept. 26, Caldwell Sp's, Wednesday, Sept. 27, Needmore, Thursday, Sept. 28. Speaking at 2 o'clock p. m. Both ladies and gentlemen are invited to be present. A division of time will be given to any other candidate, who may wish to address the people.

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# J. H. MORSE

Has A Full and Complete Line of the Following Goods:

Men's and Boys Clothing, Men's Overcoats, Men's Rubber Coats, Men's Mackintoshes, Ladies and Misses Gossimers,

" " Cloaks, " " Shawls, " " Furs, Trunks, Telescopes, Valises, Oil Carpets, Hemp Carpets, Ingrain Carpets, Brussels Carpets and Rugs;

Mens and Boys Hats and Caps, Ladies and Misses Fascinators, Cheap, Medium and Fine Dress Goods; Satin, Silk and Fur Trimmings, Flat Braids, Laces and Velvets of all kinds.

Cheap Shoes, Medium Shoes; Fine Shoes, Sandals; Over Shoes, Ladies and Gents neckwear, Gloves and Handkerchiefs, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods; Notions, Quilts and Blankets, and many other things useful and ornamental that we will show when you come to see us.

With some little expense and a great deal of hard labor, we have gone through the different markets and secured for our customers the Newest Styles and Best Fabrics in everything, at the lowest price possible for them to be bought at, and we will show goods and compare prices with any competition in our market, especially we call your attention to our line of

Cloaks, Clothing, and Dry Goods.

We are also interested in the sale of the stock of goods purchased of J. N. Woods. We are closing that stock out at the T. J. Cameron old stand

AT-COST

But the goods we have at our store on the corner are all new goods and we are selling them at a small profit, but VERY SMALL.

Don't fail to see us.

### J. H. Morse

And JEWELRY of all kinds.

You will find him at Wilson & Woods drug store anxious to show you his small stock. His prices are smaller than his stock. He is also prepared to do all kinds of watch, clock and jewelry repairing, and guarantees satisfaction.

J. H. RAMAGE, Contractor and Builder, MARION, KENTUCKY.

## Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

FOR SALE AND RENT.

I offer for sale my farm adjoining the town of Marion, 100 acres which I will sell as a whole or in lots to suit purchaser. There are two neat cottages on the tract.

FOR RENT—the business house recently occupied by Mrs. R. B. Dorr, as millinery store.

W. L. Bigham, or O. M. James, Marion, Ky.

### \$7. Chicago and Return. \$7.

On Sept. 2nd the E. & T. H. will sell round trip tickets to Chicago limited to Sept. 12th at a rate of \$7.00. Tickets will be good going on trains leaving Evansville (L. & N. Depot) at 1:45 P. M. and (E. & T. H. Depot) at 6:45 P. M. For further information call on or address

S. D. McLeish, G. P. & T. A.

### FARM FOR SALE.

225 acres—100 acres cleared, 30 acres in clover and grass. Plenty of good timber, good house and barn, good orchard and plenty of water. Four miles north of Marion, in a good neighborhood, near school house. If you want a farm, come and see for yourself. Price low. Will sell growing crop and stock.

Jan. B. Gill, Marion, Ky.

### A Card.

Having sold my stock of goods, and retired from active business, I must wind up my affairs, therefore to all who owe me, I desire to say that you must settle with me. I am not situated that I can delay this matter, these things must be attended to at once. I write this in all earnestness, and trust that those to whom it is addressed will so understand and respond without other notice.

J. N. Woods.







#### OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Horseback seedlings, in which the horse and groom mounted on horse back and away from the attendants, who ride after them in hot haste, were formerly common in many countries and may still be seen in Russia and parts of Tartary.

A statement issued by the treasury department shows that the payments of bounty to soldiers under the act of October 1, 1891, amounted to \$1,000,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, as compared with \$1,432,677 during the preceding year, an increase of \$432,677.

The biggest diamond in the world has been discovered at the Jagersfontein mines in South Africa, and weighs 919.7 carats. It is three inches long and from one and a half to two and a half inches in breadth and thickness. It is of a perfect color, and is marked by one black spot in the middle, which will drop out if it is cut in two.

The penny-in-the-slot game meters in Liverpool now number eight thousand. The success of this ingenious contrivance has led to its introduction into London, Birmingham, Manchester and elsewhere. The latest town to adopt it is Leeds. One penny in the slot at Leeds is given for a ticket for a ride on the Leeds and Thirsk railway, or a sixpence ticket with a No. 4 burner.

Unless the kingfisher is to be allowed to become extinct very active steps must be taken to preserve it. In the remote and solitary places in the United Kingdom the inhabitants are now aware of the prices given by collectors for kingfishers, and they do their utmost to secure one, and no sooner does one appear than all the kingfishers in the parish are after it.

It is not generally known, says the Wall Street News, that \$100,000,000 in promissory notes of the laws of July 17, 1861, February 12, 1862, and March 17, 1862, making these notes, then called "demand notes," a full legal tender for all debts public and private passed through the war and remained at par with gold currency all that time, even when gold commanded a premium of 150 per cent in July, 1864.

It is an old belief of native Hawaiians that the spirits of their warrior chiefs inhabit after death the bodies of their favorite horses. There is even now a fine white stallion in Honolulu in which it is popularly believed, lives the spirit of Kamehameha, a nobleman in Hawaii some years ago. At various times this horse, splendidly equipped, is led in parades in state through the principal streets of Honolulu.

The pine tree shilling was named after the pine tree it bore as its device. It was coined in Massachusetts in the latter half of the seventeenth century and was only one of a series of small shillings called the Boston shilling or the Bay shilling. This was the first coin issued in America and the die was cut at the Lynn iron works established in 1666 by Joseph Jencks.

Attempt is being made in England to utilize the power absorbed in the application of brakes to train cars so as to render aid in restarting the car. A spring is charged, which can be released and will start the car without the aid of the engine. A device and a novel movement is at once given to the wheels, but its action can be reversed in case of need—such as over-running points or a trial of a new car. Several months have been given to the apparatus with satisfactory results.

The only instrument used purely for punishment in English jails nowadays is a crank handle weighted heavily with lead and working heavily inside a box, an indicator at a slit recording the number of revolutions made—800 to 1,000 constituting a day's work. Among the purely mechanical labor is included the working at the crank handles of the huge water pump and by cranks, too, all the meal used in the prison is ground, but in the case of the corn-grinding the prisoner may rest as often as he likes, provided he gets through his allotted task.

Boots are supposed to have been the invention of the Carlians. They were mentioned by Homer, 900 B. C. Greek women possessed twenty-two kinds of footgear, which may be classed as those which cover all the foot up to the ankle and those which simply tied on the top of the foot with side ribbons and straps. The practice of shoe and sandal wearing can be traced back for some thousands of years and is probably of eastern origin. Frequent mention is made of the shoe in the Bible from the book of Exodus to the Acts and there is mention made of a shoe latched as early as the time of Abraham.

The glenora, a two-masted schooner, which was sunk about six months ago in Great South Bay, New York, has been successfully raised by means of air sacs. Messrs. Grant Brothers air sac system of raising vessels seems to be practically successful. Divers descended into the hold and adjusted huge canvas bags or sacs, which measured twenty by four and a half feet. Each sack was connected by hose pipes to a powerful air pump, and gradually inflated by air. The gradual inflation of the bags with air slowly lifted the vessel to the surface. It required only about one hour to raise the glenora after the work of adjusting the bags had been finished.

The half-yearly reports of the English railroads for the first half of 1893 showed an increase in gross revenue of about 3.5 per cent and of working expenses of less than 1 per cent. The increase in net revenue, therefore, amounts to 2.5 per cent. During the year, however, the net revenue of the London & North Western railway, which left about 12 per cent on common stock only about \$100,000 more was available in the first half of 1893. The net revenue of the London & North Western was increased \$1,000,000, or about 2.4 per cent and the dividends were decreased slightly for the half year they were at the rate of 4.5 per cent per annum as compared with 5.5 per cent in the first half of 1892. This is the lowest rate of dividend paid since 1887, when it was 5.5 per cent. N. Y. Railroad Gazette.

#### Where He Worked.

The prisoner was before the police judge for the thirtieth time.

"Well," said his honor, "you have again?"

"Yes, your honor," responded the prisoner.

"What's the charge?"

"Vagrancy; same as before, your honor."

"It seems to me you are here about half your time."

"A little upwards, your honor."

"Well, what do you do for? Why don't you work?"

"I do, your honor, more than half my time."

"Aw, now," said his honor, good-naturedly, "if you can tell me truthfully where you have ever worked I'll let you off."

"At the house of correction, your honor," smiled the prisoner, and the court kept its word. —Detroit Free Press.

"How has Mrs. Hightide made herself so popular with the ladies?" "Just by an unwomanly trick." "What is that?" "Why, she never takes more than five minutes to say good-by." —Lester Thomas.

#### COL. PHILLIPS' SPECTACLES.

Story of their use as related by the big hairy man from the prairie.

"The way you Chicago people look at things reminds me of my old friend, Col. John Phillips."

The speaker was a large, hairy man with a big slouch hat and a voice of a bull. He was sitting in the room looking toward him, some smiling, some scowling.

"Tell us about your friend, the Colonel," suggested a real-estate agent, who had the hairy giant on the string for a big cash trade.

"Why," continued the man with the prairie voice, "Phillips saw everything that belonged to him big and everything that belonged to me small."

"That's human nature, the agent was suggesting, but the prairie man interrupted with:

"No, 'twasn't no human nature. 'Twas spectacles. He got on made in this town. I believe you people all wear 'em, too."

"What peculiar properties did your friend's spectacles possess?" asked a curious listener.

"Just as I've said. They made his property loom up in regular Chicago world's fair fashion, but squashed other people's stuff down to a Zuni Diggins bank."

"How could he do this?"

"Why, the blessed lenses worked on an axis and showed things telescope fashion, you know. Spose there was a horse trade up, he'd let you look at your own horse through the ordinary little end of his glasses, but when you come to look at his he'd get at his spectacles and some pre-ter-est-just flipping 'em over the magnifying way."

"What happened?" asked the agent.

"Big Jones' gun went off repeatedly just as Col. Phillips was adjusting his spectacles. It was as well, for he continued the prairie man, dropping his voice so low that the following of times in the river and lake could again be heard."

"What happened?" asked the agent.

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#### CHINESE PUNS.

Some of the national traits of Eastern races.

"Among the many national differences which have led Chinamen to imagine that foreigners have so many different religions, those regarding the proper name of the prairie man, the rank English Protestants use Shan-tien, while Americans have come to know Shen, and Romanists have invented Tien Chi, which means Heaven, and neither being willing to admit that the Chinese expressions Tien (Heaven) implies a personal God. And so the Chinese for religion being 'Kiao,' the term Tien Chi Kiao has come to express Roman Christianity. But there is, unfortunately, another word having the same sound, which means pig, and another word, pronounced Kiao, which means squeal, so that the way of the satirist was clear for converting 'Religion of the Lord of Heaven' into 'Squeal of the Celestial Pig.'"

A common term for foreigners, again, is Yang Joo, meaning sea men, or men from the sea, but there is another word having the same sound, which means goat. Caricatures of pigs and goats are therefore used to depict missionaries and their converts, and a means of vilifying Christianity itself by depicting it as hog worship, is readily suggested. Caricatures, however, only excite ridicule. It requires something more serious to excite the anger, terror which finds expression in riot and maltreatment, and it may surprise us not a little to find that charges so extravagant that they might well seem to a European, the sheer outcome of malignant imagination, are really based on common sense and fact, and are not, as might be supposed, the teachers of a strange creed. —Fortnightly Review.

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Call on agents of the Louisville, St. Louis and Texas Railway before purchasing your tickets to Chicago. Direct connection made with all lines in Louisville and Memphis. A most rest of attention shown to passengers. For further information, address H. C. MORRIS, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.

On Sept. 2nd the E. & T. H. will sell round trip tickets to Chicago limited to Sept. 12th at a rate of \$7.00. Tickets will be good going on trains leaving Evansville (L. & N. Depot) at 1:05 P. M. and (E. & T. H. Depot) at 4:45 P. M. For further information call on or address S. D. McLeish, G. P. & T. A.

We are going to close out business and must have what is owing us. This is the last warning. You must settle. We mean business, and a delay in this matter may cause you trouble. RANKIN BROS. Aug. 22, 1893. Funds Ferry.

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